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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

"Oh, That Mine Enemy Would Write a Book!"

Butler's Book on Gen. Grant Likely to Get the Author Into Trouble—Information Called for by the Senate in Regard to the San Domingo Negotiations—The President's Views on Capital Removal—Confirmation of Porter as Admiral Very Uncertain—Mr. Motley to Write a Pamphlet on His Difficulty with the Administration—Inexhaustible Mineral Resources of West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1870.

Butler's Book on Grant.

Just now General Butler is growing uneasy lest he be brought into similar relations to the President as those sustained by Admiral Porter. Within a few days the real character of Butler's book on General Grant, prepared soon after the close of the war with a view of defeating the latter for the Presidency, has been coming out through parties not in his city, who at the time had access to the sheets. The work reached the stage where certicisms were prepared for several journals, and the whole thing was ready to appear when Butler, for some reason, changed his purpose, adroitly managed to get the proofs already written back into his hands again, and from that time to this the book has disappeared from sight. There is now said to be danger that one of these reviews, prepared under Butler's own eye and directions, has passed beyond his control, and is likely to be public property before long. There is no doubt but that the book as a whole, was a very bitter attack upon Grant, gotten up in Butler's most malignant style.

San Domingo Affairs.

Senator Sumner's resolution calling on the President for information concerning San Domingo matters, covers a long time, and also was occupied in the Senate investigation. The principal papers of interest, which it is supposed, will be brought out are the reports of the special commission sent to the Island by the President, and the reports of the naval officers on duty in San Domingo waters. The only matter not made the subject of direct inquiry in the manner in which the hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, paid on account of the claims of the Dominican, was disbursed. It is expected that this will come out before the consideration of the question has progressed much further.

The President's Views on Capital Removal.

A local organization of this city has been at work for some time in an attempt to get up a welcome to Congress, with a view of proving that so far as the residents here are concerned, there is no necessity of removing the capital. A committee called on the President to ask if such demonstration would be acceptable to him. In reply he took occasion to express his views on the question of removal, and said: "The capital of the nation could no more be removed from the District of Columbia than the Constitution of the Government could be set aside, that no law passed by Congress could accomplish such event, but that removal could only be brought about by a vote of three-fourths of the States."

The Prussian Befuniter.

The representatives of the North Germanic Confederation have determined to keep Louis Diebile, the absconding Prussian defaulter, in custody at Baltimore, until the proper requisition arrives from the home Government. The money recovered, fifteen thousand dollars, has been taken charge of by the North German Consul at Baltimore. The award for the arrest of the fugitive, offered by the Prussian authorities, amounting to nine hundred dollars, has been paid to the Baltimore police.

Mr. Motley to Explain his Difficulty with the Administration.

Mr. Motley's friends all seem to agree that he fully intends to get his own version of his difficulties with the Administration before the public. There are two stories as to the means he intends to use, both originating among his recognized friends. One is that he will publish a pamphlet on the subject; the other that, following the example of Mr. Case, he will review all the correspondence in his final dispatch to the State Department.

North German Consular Treaty.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, took up the North German Consular treaty, and ratified it after a short debate.

Porter's Confirmation Very Uncertain.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported unanimously in favor of the confirmation of Porter as Admiral. Action upon this report being objected to, it went over for one day. A number of prominent Senators declare in the most unreserved manner that they intend to oppose Porter's confirmation with all their energy on the ground that to an American guilty of writing such a disgraceful letter as the second one of Porter's, is not an honorable office of honor. All indications point to a bitter fight over his confirmation.

Coal Fields to be Investigated.

A committee appointed by the Maryland Academy of Science to investigate the coal fields of West Virginia, after an absence of two weeks, have returned and submitted a report of their observations to the Institute at Baltimore. The resources of this section of country, as far as coal and iron are concerned, were represented to be much greater than hitherto known. Splint coal, which is valuable in the manufacture of iron, is said to abound in great profusion. It is the opinion of the committee that iron of the best quality could be manufactured there for less than at any coke furnace by ten cheaper than in Pennsylvania. The report is exciting much attention among iron manufacturers in this section of country.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 9, 1870.

SUBSIDY ASKED FOR.

Responsible parties here are asking a subsidy of six hundred thousand dollars to aid them in constructing an iron steamship line between New York and Europe, Eight steamers are to be constructed, four in this country and four in England, and are to be built within six months. General Schenck has given the plans submitted by the company his endorsement, and will offer a resolution instructing the committee on Commerce to report upon the practicability of the assistance asked for.

THE SALT DUTY.

At the bottom of the calendar, Committee of the Whole House, lies a short resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, to repeal the duty on salt, the result of a resolution originally introduced by Mr Reeves, of New York. A strong effort will be made to raise it from its resting place and bring it promiently before the House for action as early as possible, but this cannot be done till January.

THE NEW BONDS.

The general sentiment of the Ways and Means Committee is said to be favorable to Secretary Boutwell's proposition for three hundred millions of additional five per cent. bonds.

ADMISSION OF VANCE.

It is stated that a careful canvass of the Senate leaves no doubt but that he will be refused admission by almost every Republican vote; in fact, so far as can be ascertained, there are not half a dozen Republican Senators who will support a motion to give him his seat.

NO UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

A prominent New England Senator, who called to ask the President about his rumored purpose to send in a special message recommending universal amnesty, was informed that such rumor was not only untrue, but entirely at variance with its views on the subject. The President says it would be a great mistake to grant amnesty to the rebel leaders at the present time, and open the doors to their holding some of the most important offices under the Government. It can be said positively, therefore, that the restoration of the civil leaders to their former political rights will not be recommended or even favored by President Grant during the present Congress.

ROUGH ON SPENCER.

It is reported that several Southern Republican Senators charge Senator Spencer with the Republican defeat in Alabama. They charge that in his course in the Senate he was violent as to make it perfectly apparent that he desired the defeat of certain members of the Legislature, solely to prevent the re-election of General Warner to the United States Senate. Whether this does Senator Spencer injustice or not, it is believed by quite a number of Republicans.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. R. Thrall, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, Agnew, Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, and L. D. Ingersoll, Chicago, Surveyor of Customs, Edward F. Parks, at Duluth, Minnesota, Collector of Customs, Healy Cokely, for the District of Michigan.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TAX.

The collection of the tax recently decided to be due from Brigham Young, as the head of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in consequence of representations which have been made that the intent of the law exempting certain religious communities was to include that of which Young is the head, has been suspended for re-argument or legislation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is not expected that any public business of importance will be transacted until after the holidays.

CADETS NOMINATED TO LIEUTENANTCIES.

The President has nominated Cadets who were graduates of West Point last summer to be Second Lieutenants in various regiments of cavalry and artillery.

THE COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The report that the Government had redeemed $80,000 of seven-thirty notes, said to have been counterfeited by Mr. Brockway, is an error, as the only counterfeit seven-thirty notes paid for by the Government were $60,000 received by the assistant Treasurer at New York during September and October, 1867, now on suit in New York. The first of these suits, involving $18,000 of these counterfeits against the government, was decided in its favor on Tuesday last.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Isaac H. Sturgeon, of Missouri; J. A. Thatcher, of Minnesota, and Ballon Richardson, of Maryland, Commissioners of the Kansas and Denver Pacific Railways. They have been instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to meet in Kansas City on the 15th inst., and proceed to make a report on the roads and telegraph lines of said companies.

ROSE PORTER LETTERS TO BE PUBLISHED.

It is said that letters written by Admiral Porter during the war, which reflect severely upon General Butler, from an officer of the army, will soon be given to the public.

GEN. SCHENCK AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

General Schenck, in conversation to-night, regarding the English mission, said the President would not offer it to any one who could not accept it. When asked if he could accept, he promptly answered that he had given notice of the contest to General Campbell, and, consequently, would be compelled to remain here.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interest, all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of St. Domingo, or of the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also, any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul; also, an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially the obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti, by the provision existing in the constitution of Dominica so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of national domain; also, any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also, any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti or from our Minister residing to the proposed annexation; also, the instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters the present time, since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander, also, any information tending to show what European power, if any, proposed to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part; also, any information in regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also, any information with regard to the sentiments of the people in Dominica and the reported pending of civil war; also, any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING, the resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. SUMNER asked that it might be printed, which was so ordered.

Additional resolutions were offered by Mr. EDMUNDS, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States, all interest paid on such bonds by reason of the principal thereof, and if so, what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement. Agreed.

By Mr. COLE, proposing inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings for Governmental offices on Custom House Block, San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. CASSERLY submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the following information: First, when and where since March 4, 1869, the army or navy of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been employed to aid the civil power of the several Federal Departments, either by enforcing the revenue laws or suppressing any such unlawful acts as consist in carrying on matters of trade, or in other directions, contested arising out of the same, or preserving the public peace, except in what are known as Indian difficulties, when, in what way whatever other than in the guardianship and protection of the public lands and places and property of the United States.

Second, on whose request, advice or representation, either verbal or written, the army or navy was thus employed in each case, together with copies of all letters, documents or papers from government officers or civilians which are in possession of the Executive or any of the departments of the Government, advising, asking or justifying such employment.

Third, copies of all orders, dispatches, requisitions or reports made in each case, either by the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy or any military or naval officer, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy in each case, and what orders were issued for such dispositions, and for arming and otherwise preparing the said army and navy, what took place under the aforesaid orders and dispatches requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth, an estimate in each case of what was or will be the probable cost to the Government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay of officers and men, transportation of them, their arms, munitions and supplies.

Fifth, copies of all orders or regulations, printed or written, general or special in force in the military and naval service of the Government at this time, describing the circumstances under which the army or navy or any portion thereof may in time of peace move or otherwise act in aid of the civil power, by posse comitatus or otherwise, and if any, shall be responsible for the conduct of the military and naval forces towards the people or for injuries inflicted by them on the people on such occasions in violation of the laws of the land.

Sixth, what civil officers of the United States or of any State have been, since March 4, 1869, or are now recognized by law or usage of the army as having authority otherwise than by requisition of the Legislature or Governor of a State to call upon the President, or directly without his intervention upon the Commander-in-Chief of the army or navy for the service of the army and navy upon the ground of executing the laws of the United States, and what are the existing elections or registration of voters, or preserving the public peace within the limits of any State of the United States, and whether or not, when such commander is so called upon by a civil officer of the United States or of a State, he is permitted to make independent inquiry into the circumstances of the case, or exercise his own discretion as to the necessity and extent of the military or naval service to be rendered, and the forces under his command, was also ordered.

Bills were introduced by Mr SPENCER, to reduce the number of cadets to the naval academy, providing for the discontinuance of the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral after vacancies occur in the same, and reduction of the number of officers of the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore to three and six respectively, by which the Government will save $100,000 annually. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COLE, relating to the exportation of provisions, to authorize the transfer of the reclaim imported from British North American possessions in metal warehouses and for the subsequent exportation, without payment of duty. Referred to the Committee on commerce.

By Mr. DRAKE, to regulate rank in the Navy of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to the Naval Committee.

By Mr. STEWART, to define and protect the right of mining, and to encourage the development of mines. Referred.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Arizona Territory.

At 12:50 the Senate went into Executive Session, and one hour later adjourned until Monday.

MURDER TRIAL,

Trial of Brentlinger for the Murder of His Wife—Testimony for the Defense.

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The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee and will probably be acted on to-morrow and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will take prompt action in the matter, and that the Court of Impeachment will shortly convene.

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SPORTSMAN.

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THE WAR.

The Germans Evacuate Montargis.

The Loire Army Moving Forward.

The Siege of Belfort Progressing Vigorously.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The Position of France Relating Thereto.

WARLIKE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

Prussian Successes at Orleans Confirmed.

Napoleon's Claims for Restoration Growing Stronger Day by Day.

The Programme at Paris, Sorties Every Day and in Every Direction.

FRANCE.

Evacuation of Montargis.

TOURS, December 9.—A dispatch from the Department of the Loire, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The Army of the Loire has again started on a forward movement.

The Latest From Paris.

Advices from Paris, received by balloon, to the 8th, say the situation is satisfactory. The Prussians are actively at work constructing works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

A large number of prisoners have arrived at Paris, who were captured under the walls of the city. On the 24 the Prussians, in their attack, hurled over one hundred shells into Fort Issy, and at Fort Vanvres, but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

Paris Will Continue to Hold Out.

TOURS, December 9.—A dispatch from Le Mans to-day, says a balloon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital up to the night of the 8th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 31. Gen. Trochu had received a letter from Gen. Von Moltke, announcing the defeat of the army of the Loire, and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the fact. Gen. Trochu replied that the Government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which, in spite of the opposition of General Von Moltke and their reply thereto, and saying that even if the army of the Loire had been defeated, still have the right to expect a great movement of nations to their assistance, and will continue the combat.

Prussian Successes Greater than Had Been Supposed.

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Prussians were greater than had been supposed. When the balloon started firing was heard south of Paris. The journal de Tours of yesterday says: "The army of the Loire, when is divided into three corps, under command of Generals Bourbaki, Chanssy and Billot."

ENGLAND.

Probable Early Capitulation of Paris—Strength of the Army of the Loire

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 7.—The town is full of rumors purporting that Paris will capitulate on the 10th inst. Great contractors are known to have prepared large quantities of provisions to dispatch to Paris, and special contracts have been made for railway transportation.

Private letters from Rome state that a spirit exists in the Papal court favorable to the King William, over whom he exercises complete influence.

The quarrel between Bismarck and the Crown Prince has broken out worse than ever. It is said Prussia is willing to make any pretext to rupture a rupture between England and Russia only to secure the taking of the German loan for 300,000,000 thalers, so as to forestall the London market next week.

A correspondent writes from Tours on the 7th that the government states that the Army Loire is at its old quarters, but locality is not given. Despite of certain checks, hopes and the spirits of others have risen to meet the desperate condition of affairs. The Government declares that it will continue the war temporary. Many railway trains, loaded with arms, have arrived at Bordeaux, which is concentrated near Orleans for the succor of Paris, but they were all saved. Most of the guns taken by the Prussians were of inferior calibre pieces.

The evacuation of Orleans was caused by the demoralization of some of the new French troops, and the small number of regular and subsequent exportation, without payment of duty. Referred to the Committee on commerce.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Queen Isabella Protests Against the Election of Aosta—English Opinion of President Grant's Message—Greek Church Synod to be Convened at Constantinople, &c., &c.

Isabella Protests.

MADRID, December 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella has sent her formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke Aosta as King of Spain. She states she has no intention of disputing the throne.

All the political factions in Spain are violently attacking Spain and the party supporting Aosta.

John Bull's Opinion of the President's Message.

LONDON, December 9.—The *Times* believes that certain recommendations made in the President's message will not find favor with Congress, like those of Grant's predecessors' documents, and mark another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far like documents will go when the balance of parties is unstable.

Synod of the Greek Church Called.

LONDON, December 9.—A synod of the Greek Church has been called to meet at Constantinople. It will consist only of patriarchs professing the Eastern Greek faith. Numerous delegates are present from Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharist and St. Petersburgh.

Affairs in Italy.

FLORENCE, December 7.—The royal speech at the opening of Parliament is well received. Signor Minghetti has been elected President of the lower chamber. The Duke of Aosta will set out for Spain about New Years. The Deputation from Spain are everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm on the occasion of the election of Pius IX, but it feels bound to make and has made profuse protestations of friendship to the Pontiff. During the meantime Italy explicitly engages to respect the Pope's freedom and maintain his dignity.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, December 9.—The steamer Angles, of the Anchor Line, from New York, has arrived.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Proceedings—St. Louis Agreed Upon as the Next Place of Meeting.

BUFFALO, December 9.—The National Board of Trade was called to order at 9:30 this morning by President Maley. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. H. Muller. The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read by the Secretary and adopted. The President announced that the Executive Council had elected Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary for the next year. The President further reported that the Executive Council had agreed upon St. Louis as the place for the next annual meeting.

The President reported that the action of the Executive Council on the amendment to the constitution of the Board had been referred to the next session, and recommended that the amendment be postponed indefinitely.

A motion was made to reconsider the action of yesterday in reference to internal trade, and a resolution was adopted that the Board Executive Board to continue its efforts for the removal of the restrictions upon internal trade and the abrogation of such local laws as interfere with the general system of free trade.

Mr. Forsyth, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that as the English Board of Trade and Commerce withhold their annual session, it was important that they be apprised at once of the action of the Board in relation to the taxation of the municipal taxation levied on non-resident property holders, and that the same be referred forward to the State Legislatures, and to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, which has also been suggested by the appeal of such laws at as early a day as possible. Adopted.

The action of Executive Council in relation to the selection of St. Louis as the next place of meeting was then confirmed.

The next question related to the establishment of a bureau of information at the National Board reaffirmed its action of last year, recommending the organization of such a department in the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, which has also been suggested by the appeal of such laws at as early a day as possible.

The section

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

MAYOR HALL has vetoed five wood pavement jobs, concerning which great expectations have been indulged on the part of those who have been working them up. Jobs of this description constitute a feature in many of the larger cities, and in some of them rich developments are likely to be made, notwithstanding the care which has been taken to cover things up. In our own city strange surmises are abroad of things done and intended. The public is a patient victim, the plucking of which has been reduced to a science by jobbers and contractors in conjunction with politicians, among whom the spoils are divided without any qualms of conscience.

It is entirely evident the United States Senate is not in sympathy with General GRANT on the St. Domingo question. In that body the impression prevails that it is a huge job, which view is very extensively concurred in outside of the Senate. We are not aware that any one believes that General GRANT is influenced by other than the sincerest convictions of duty and policy, and it is altogether probable that what, purely on its own merits, would command successful support as a prudent and timely measure will fall disastrously for having been made the occasion of a grand speculation by persons who have identified themselves with it. It is only to be hoped that the Senate will, on all questions, adopt a course of action equally lofty. The day of jobs and all sorts of schemes not compatible with strict honesty and the public good we then might feel sure had been indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

THE New York *Herald* declares that Tammany, with HOFFMAN for its candidate, has entered the field, determined to win—win "with money." The machinery of Tammany for making HOFFMAN President is just beginning to work. A Georgia editor, with Republican proclivities, has just returned from New York, where he was thick with Tammany leaders, and hoisted HOFFMAN's name. Money is being freely expended in establishing papers—"good enough MORGANS till after the election"—to advocate HOFFMAN. The accession of FISK to Tammany has been followed by a disp'ay of zeal and of tactics bearing a striking resemblance to the Erie management in general. In fact, Tammany and Erie are next door neighbors now. FISK boasts of owning HOFFMAN, and the proof is that HOFFMAN is perfectly obedient to FISK. Tammany is run on the Erie platform of morality, with JIM FISK for high priest.

THE supporters of Mr. DOUGLASS, of this State, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, profess themselves sanguine of his appointment. Mr. CAMERON has been very active of late in his favor, and it is not understood that he is specially opposed. The President has, however, manifested considerable reluctance to make the appointment, and this in some quarters has been accounted for by attributing to him the wish to have the office elevated into a full Cabinet portfolio. This is not likely to be done, the tendency being rather to work as rapidly as possible towards the total abolition of the system which at present gives employment to that officer. In his message, the President takes such a hopeful view of the prospect in this respect that Congress is far more likely to adopt it in preference to a course of action that contemplates an army of tax assessors and collectors as a permanent necessity.

THE sending of PORTER's name to the Senate nominating him FARRAGUT's successor as Admiral, we regard as equivalent to the act of ordering a man to execution instead of reprieving him. The appointment, so far as the President is concerned, was made months ago. It is true that it might have been withdrawn, but he appears to prefer to commit the sailor to the mercies of the Senate. It is impossible that General GRANT can take of the matter any other view than that which in nine cases out of ten is taken by the press, especially since it is pretty evident that the publication by PORTER, in his own defense, of what purports to be a diary, kept at the time the letter was written, is an invention, and a poor one at that. The Senate will have no hesitation in disposing of his case; and if it can be made to appear, beyond doubt, that, as many believe, the diary is an invention, dismissal from the service would not be too severe a penalty for resorting to a "dodge" so discreditable.

A LETTER of a devout woman in Rome represents the Holy Father as greatly encouraged, as indeed kept in a state of almost feverish excitement by the letters which he daily receives from influential people in different parts of the Catholic world. These letters not only express the liveliest sympathy for the Pope in his affliction, but confidently promise him speedy deliverance and the punishment of his Italian enemies. Among the most gratifying of these communications is one received a short time ago from General TRUCHU. In it General T. says that he had intended to retire from active service at the close of the present war, but had abandoned this purpose in consequence of the events which had taken place in Italy. Just as soon as he can be spared in France, it is his fixed resolve to use all his influence, his personal service included, to restore His Holiness to the possession of his temporal throne. We may remark that the purport of this message will hardly surprise any one who has read General TROCHU's little book on the French army, in which the devout spirit of the author is clearly revealed.

HERMANN REDIVIVUS.

At the fairs gotten up during our war for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, no articles offered to the competition of buyers, or as curiosities to the inspection of sight-seers, were more eagerly sought for, or looked at with more interest, than revolutionary relics. Objects which had once belonged to WASHINGTON were especially interesting, as all felt that there was a fine fitness in putting them to such use. We have been reminded of this application of historical curiosities by a statement which we find in recent German-American newspapers; but to render it intelligible to some readers, we must direct their attention for a moment to a far away time. Some time in the ninth year of the Christian era, CÆSAR AUGUSTUS being Emperor of Rome, QUINTILIUS VARUS Roman Governor of Germany, when marching through a pass of the Tetuoburger forest, was attacked by a countless host of Germans. His force consisted of three legions. After a battle of three days, the Roman army was completely destroyed, and VARUS put an end to his own life. When the news of the catastrophe reached Rome, the city was filled with alarm and lamentation. SWETONIUS relates that AUGUSTUS was so overcome with horror and consternation, that for months, he let his hair and beard grow, from time to time would cry out, "O QUINTILIUS VARUS, give me back my legions!" and as long as he lived continued to observe the anniversary of the calamity as a day of mourning. The organizer of the revolt which inflicted so terrible a disgrace upon the Roman arms and for a time delivered Germany from foreign rule, was ARMINIUS, whom the Germans call HERMANN and revere as the first and greatest of their national heroes and patriots. We may now mention the incident which gives present interest to this ancient occurrence, and shows that the combinations of reality sometimes surpass the inventions of the boldest imagination.

About two years ago, some Prussian soldiers at Hildesheim, who digging a trench, came upon a Roman urn filled with silver-plate. The circumstance excited great interest at the time, and the whole subject was thoroughly investigated by competent antiquarians, who at length came to the conclusion that the treasure-trove was a relic of the VARIAN defeat, and, in fact, formed HERMANN's portion of the spoils. This conclusion rests upon several grounds, more or less solid, which we need not detail. The articles now form one of the most precious deposits in the Museum at Berlin. Valuable as remains of Roman antiquity, for every German patriot they have a higher and sentimental value as mementos of the illustrious HERMANN. Baron GEROLT, Prussian Ambassador in Washington, has lately received from home a perfect imitation or facsimile of these relics, of the same size as the original, and liberally permits them to be exhibited for the benefit of the Fund for the relief of the German wounded. As it is hoped that these curiosities will be exhibited in other places besides Washington and Baltimore for the same good object, the statement we have made, may prove useful. And then, the mere interest of the subject may perhaps justify the space we have given to it. HERMANN, turned to dust more than eighteen hundred years ago, still aiding his countrymen in a war with the Gauls, is a rather remarkable fact.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES'S REPORT.

According to Surgeon General BARNES's Report, the mortality from disease among the white soldiers of the army during last year was considerably less than in former years. In regard to the colored troops, the showing is not so favorable. It would appear that the colored soldiers are more liable to disease than the white soldiers, and that their diseases are more frequently fatal.

Every reader is probably aware that, among the compensations of war in modern times, is to be reckoned the opportunities which it affords for the study of anatomy and the improvement of surgery. It was wickedly said that GOETHE rather rejoiced in the battle of Jena, because it furnished him with the means of pursuing and completing an investigation in osteology in which he happened just then to be much interested. It is, we believe, only very lately that the fearful opportunities of war have been turned to the best account in the advancement of science. Surgeon BARNES states that the first part of the medical and surgical history of the war is almost all printed. It will be a work of nearly seven hundred and fifty quarto pages; a vast collection of carefully prepared statistical tables, and a digest of facts of very great interest and value. In consequence of the act of Congress which authorized the issue of artificial limbs to mutilated soldiers and seamen, great numbers of the men who had thus suffered, were led to visit Washington, and thus the Medical Department were enabled to study the "remote effects of injuries and mutilations." The results of such observations are contained in the work named above, and will, no doubt, be of peculiar value. It seems that in the elaborate reports of the English and French medical services, the history of cases does not extend beyond the time when the men are discharged or invalided. Hence, this American Surgical History may be expected to prove a rich source of light to the medical profession in Europe as well as America concerning the ulterior consequences of wounds and the real merits of different modes of treatment.

Some interesting paragraphs of Dr. BARNES's report relate to the museum under the charge of the Department. A notion of the value of the institution may be derived from the fact mentioned by the Surgeon General that, during the year nearly eighteen thousand visitors registered their names. While many of the objects in the collections are valuable only or chiefly to physicians, not a few of them possess a more general scientific interest. In particular, the great collection of "human crania" is especially worthy of mention. A description of these, with the necessary tabular statement of measurement, etc., has been prepared, and is recommended to Congress as worthy of publication. Dr. BARNES says: "The tables, arranged to correspond with those published in the *Crania Americana*, of SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, would worthily supplement that great work." Few American works have done the country so much credit abroad as that work of Dr. MORTON, and Congress is not likely to make a more judicious appropriation than the one asked for by Dr. BARNES would be.

PROVIDENCE ON THE SIDE OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY.

NAPOLEON the Great is credited with saying, "Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery." Because of this utterance he has been bitterly assailed by many as scouting the idea of divine interposition in the affairs of men, and as repudiating the truth of the scripture adage, "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." His real intent, however, appears to have been to express with proverbial terseness the fact that physical and organic laws are institutions of the Creator, wise and salutary in themselves, unbending in their operation, and universal in their application. Thus, should some HOWARD, full of the tenderest solicitude for the welfare of his fellows, and embarked upon a mission of the highest benevolence, trust himself to cross the ocean in a vessel not seaworthy, he would not reasonably expect Providence to interpose to save his life by setting aside for the occasion those material conditions and natural principles whereby floating bodies are sustained upon the surface. In like manner, it would be folly to suppose that GOD would send a ship to the bottom, through subversion of those laws which He has established over matter, merely because the craft contained a crew of pirates, guilty of robbery, murder, blasphemy and every species of debauchery. But while the friend of humanity would sail to his death on account of violating those fixed and invariable principles which keep substances from sinking, he would experince those intense internal delights that spring from active moral faculties; and while the buccaneers would ride the waves in safety, in consequence of obeying certain physical laws which the other had infringed, they would not escape the consequences of surrendering themselves to the dominion of brutal propensities and sanguinary passions. Obedience to each natural law is attended with its own reward, and disobedience with its own punishment. This is exactly what men mean when they say that the day of miracles has past, and exactly what BONAPARTE meant when he said that "Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery." Indeed, the Bible itself affirms as much, in declaring that the battle is not *always* to the strong, thereby indicating that when it is not, it is an exception to the general rule, dependent upon conditions which rarely enter into the contest. The truth of BONAPARTE's aphorism finds signal illustration in the present war between France and Prussia, for of course he did not mean by the strongest artillery the mere possession of the most cannon or the guns of longest range, but all of those elements which give superiority to belligerent array, such as drill, discipline, equipment, endurance, leadership, in addition to numbers. Deprived of the organizing mind of BISMARCK and of the military genius of MOLTKE, at the outset of hostilities, Prussia would not have been likely to-day to be crowned with the magnificent victories at Woerth, at Gravelotte, at Sedan, or to be holding Strasburg and Metz by capitulation, or to be encompassing Paris; for SIEBENBERZ, attempting to carry out his own plans in disobedience to orders, blundered in the early part of the campaign, and the Crown Prince merely executed strategic plans which another mind had prearranged for his performance. Stripped of the needle-gun, Prussia might have found in the Chassepot a weapon that would have foiled the skill of her generals, counteracted the numerical superiority of her troops, made nugatory the excellence of her military discipline, and deranged her most judicious combinations. Bereaved of those educational advantages which characterize her soldiers, Prussia would have lacked in her armies that individual intelligence, which, other things being equal between opposing forces, invariably gives preponderance of fighting ability; and such defect might have prevented her from passing in six weeks from the situation of threatened invasion to that of prodigious vanquishment of the enemy on its own soil. Without her comprehensive and improved system of calling men into the field from every nook and corner of a vast area, at short notice, armed and equipped, and concentrating them rapidly at desired points for active service, Prussia might have found herself unable to present that formidable array, at the proper moment, which stayed NAPOLEON upon the frontiers, and forced him into an attitude of hesitating prudence.

Such elements of success are what BONAPARTE meant by "the heaviest artillery." His maxim of war is full of the spirit of General THOMAS's admonition to the officer in charge of a battery. "Keep everything in place," said he, "for the turning point of a battle may depend upon a buckle or a linch-pin." Victory is reserved for those who have fitted themselves for its achievement by a course of provident and perisopic preparation; reverses are the natural consequence of neglecting to utilize that complicated machinery of means, energies and arrangements which are inseparable from the accomplishment of great outward effects. In other words, just as there are fixed and invariable laws which govern matter, so there are established and unbending laws which govern success. What Philosophers and divines term Gon's providence is really that settled method—that order pervading and restraining all existence, animate and inanimate—which results from those unerring rules of action that, from the very beginning, have been prescribed by infinite wisdom for the preservation, development and control of all creation.

There is neither heresy or impiety in the aphorism, "Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery," for it embodies the affirmation that those who seek triumph in any undertaking, must conform their plans and doings to those laws which make the attainment which is sought practicable. A cause is not sure to be successful because it is good, nor unsuccessful because it is bad. While the former possesses inherent advantages, these may be sacrificed by clumsiness in the adaptation of means; while the latter is surrounded with natural drawbacks, it may win by an aqroit marshaling and manipulation of instrumentalities. We find the principle of this exhibited in the fact that the most pious and charitable person on earth, who should swallow a deadly drug by mistake, in the absence of any medicine to counteract the effects of the poison, would die; while a man who cheats, lies, steals, tyrannizes, and, in short, violates a great variety of the moral laws, might escape the fatal consequences of the same oversight, by the timely use of an antidote.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The feeling in favor of permitting ocean cables to land upon our shores is fast gaining strength in Congress, but it is insisted that foreign governments must allow the benefits to be derived from the lines to be of equal value to this country and their own.

An experienced New York real estate operator declares that city property there will not yield five per cent. above expenses. The trouble is in the speculative value of real estate. As a house or store passes rapidly from hand to hand it rises five hundred or a thousand dollars with each sale, so that finally it has doubled or trebled in value without a cent being spent on it for improvement or repairs.

It is reported that the Iosura nee companies and others interested in the Alabama claims are to hold a consultation at an early day to agree, if they can, upon some way of obtaining a settlement. Those who desire to withdraw their names from the custody of the State Department, where they were placed by the voluntary action of their owners, and well satisfaction of Great Britain directly, were re inforced by Reverdy Johnson's letter.

The abuse hurled at the President by Democratic papers, because he pardoned ex-Collector CAUTHORN, of Georgia, who had incurred his two years imprisonment, but could not pay his $10,000 fine, unless he had a chance of freedom to earn it, is all wasted. Callicott not only refuses the pardon, but bridges and mills to have the decree of imprisonment already served, and of the fine set aside on the ground of his innocence.

The titles to the books of the Boston Mercantile Library fill 220 closely printed pages of the catalogue.

Twenty years ago there was not a shingle to shelter a man where Omaha now stands, with her 17,000 people, fifteen churches, five school houses, ranging from $150,000 to $200,000 each, a bridge a mile long, in erection over the Missouri, eighty feet above low water mark, seven radiating railroads and city lots 132 feet deep selling for $400 the front foot.

The Committee on Commerce, to which is referred the part of the message upon the admission of foreign ships to American register, has a majority against the scheme and will kill it.

According to the Boston *Advertiser*, that port is the paradise for immigrants, no other having "facilities for receiving immigrants and forwarding them to their destination which compare favorably with those now existing here." Among the facilities are named: Landing at a covered wharf, large and well warmed buildings, plenty of good, cooked victuals, entire freedom from intrusions of runners and sharpers, competent agents and interpreters to furnish information, abundant food on the railroads traveling West, &c., &c. This is for the benefit of the Indianapolis Convention.

College secret fraternities have great times in trying to discover the paltry wonders of each other's constitutions, gripe, &c., but at Rutger's College two members of the Chi Psi fraternity have come to grief and $200 bail, on a charge of stealing the Delta Psi constitution from a member. Of course the police search did not find the missing document.

There is still some chance for clerkships in the Interior Department. Secretary Delano since his appointment has received only 500 applications for positions, in addition to the few thousand already on file in Cox's time.

An enthusiast, who claims to have given years to investigating the lottery policy in the United States, says that there are 20,000 policy shops in the country, supplied by 61,000 players, who afford the proprietors, at a minimum estimate, $16,200,000 of profits yearly.

Kerrigan and Frew had a large contract to supply the Kings county, New York jail with bed clothes, and supplied blankets that are failing to pelces and ticks like fly nets, although at an advance of 100 per cent. upon the regular price for good goods. When taken to task by an investigating committee, these worthies justified themselves by the too common expression that they did not think any amount they could make out of the county too much.

Seal skin chalking, so called, are likely to increase in price under Secretary Boutwell's ruling that they contain wool, and must pay a higher duty therefore. The merchants contended that the stuff was made of cotton and calf's hair.

PERSONAL.

Another theatrical family is in the divorce court, the defendant being Dominick Murray, the Irish comedian, whose wife, Rosaline Fiddes, a beautiful blonde, seeks a separation from him on account of excessive cruelty and stinginess, because he has given her only $400 out of $6,750 gold, earned by him since he came to this country in June, 1869.

Colonel S. D. Harris, well known in the West by years of connection with the Ohio Agricultural press, is to join the staff of the *Rural New Yorker*.

The Washington gossip now have the doubtful item, that Secretary Delano and Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, have had a serious personal quarrel; the latter charging the responsibility of the premature publication of the reports of ex-Secretary Cox and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the Interior Department.

The Senatorial present for the young Colfax is a child's silver set, comprising a tray, bowl, cup, plate, knife, fork, spoon, and napkin ring. Each article has been finely wrought, and inscribed with the name of the future owner. The patterns are quite new, and the dishes would do grace the table of a young millionaire.

When King William proposed to make the Chancellor of North Germany, Prince of Alsatia, he refused, not wishing any title that would create his own name, under which he has achieved success, and "Bismarck must remain Bismarck."

The Mikado of Japan not only issues a proclamation of neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war according to due diplomatic form, but goes to the extent of advising his people to "abstain from discussing the question on which side the wright or wrong lies, and great care should be taken to avoid doing so, not only in written documents, but also in conversation."

"Colonel" Hiram Fuller, formerly of the New York press, is making money in London out of his *Cosmopolitan*, which was started in the interest of the Southern rebels, and which landed its publisher at the outset in the Queen's Bench.

The 2,500 lawyers now practicing in the New York city courts are divided into three classes, according to age and experience. First are the veterans, retired from practice, of whom Charles O'Connor and James W. Gerard are types, the former at seventy years being considered the Nestor of the New York bar; David Dudley Field has the largest practice, receiving $200,000 in one year from the Erie road alone; the bar, it is said, "dislikes him for his avarice and meanness, and as his skill is in technicalities, he retains the title given by the late Chief Judge Brady, "the king of the pettifoggers." The second class of lawyers contains men like the late Grenville T. Jenks, a man of great ability and fine culture, who, if he had not killed himself by over-exertion, would have become one of the first practitioners at the bar, and who fully carried out Webster's maxim, "live well, work hard, and die poor." Many of this class have incomes of $150,000 and over, especially the firm of Hall & Vanderpool, whereof the Mayor is a member, that by his influence with the ring, they are employed as counsel for the principal boards in the city, including the health and emigration boards, fire department etc., whenever it is desirable to have their influence. The third class are the young men, who are reputable and capable, and are not mixed up with the scandals which have disgraced the bar in late years. They have incomes of from ten to fifty thousand dollars.

A new story about the first Porter letter is that a naval staff officer, the other night, when intoxicated, boasted that the staff had made up a purse and paid $10,000 for the letter to Admiral Porter, the money passing into the hands of an ex-official of the department, who held a high position in the department under Mr. Welles. He also boasted that there were other letters to be had which would seriously damage Porter. It is further said that a long search has unearthed the original letter from the Navy Department files, and that the autograph of David D. Porter, Rear Admiral, is surely there.

Miss Emily Davies, one of the ladies elected to the London School Board, was the main founder of the Ladies' College at Hitchin, which is to be in connection with the University of Cambridge. She was the foremost in promoting the Oxford and Cambridge local examination for girls. She was instrumental in securing the commission on endowed schools, and, for ten years, has constantly written articles and books on different branches of female education and the mode of livelihood for girls. She is strictly feminine in her demeanor, but has a "gentle persuasiveness" that is expected to enable her "to hold her own" in the Board. Miss Garrett, the other lady whose vote of 7,000 is the largest ever cast in London, speaks like an elegant elocutionist, and with considerable command of language.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Hon. Joseph R. Lyndall, the Republican nominee for Senator in the First district: There is everything in the record of this gentleman to commend him to the suffrages of the people of the First district. An original Republican, he has at all times devoted his energies to the success of the party. During his administration of the office of City Controller, he earned a reputation for fair dealing and courtesy which won him hosts of friends even among his political opponents. Mr. Lyndall has been regularly and fairly nominated, and is the candidate of the party, and the Republicans of the district owe it to themselves to support him as such. His popularity has been proved at every election in which he was before the people by the large vote he received in excess of that cast for the regular ticket. We anticipate a short but active campaign, and the triumphant election of Mr. Lyndall."

The Bloomsburg *Republican* says: The Pittston *Gazette* presents the name of J. A. Scranton, for the position of State Treasurer. We feel confident he wouldn't undertake the contest for a dozen offices just like it. Political conditions must be rid of much of their present corrupt associations before respectable journalists will begin to accept them."

At Halifax, Dauphin county, D. C. Wright nominated Governor Geary on Tuesday evening, as the candidate of the temperance people for President in 1872! Wright can't be wrong.

Hon. John Scott is talked of in connection with the Presidency. Hon. John B. Packer has friends who favor him for the Governorship of the State.

We find the following in the Reading *Times and Dispatch*: John Hodgson, Esq., editor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, a blatant copperhead during the war, whose office was mobbed on account of his rebel proclivities, is waved in a number of Democratic papers as a fit candidate for Surveyor General. As he will be beaten much easier than any one else, we hope he will be placed on the ticket.

WHILE Philadelphia is talking about having her first steamship line to Europe, Baltimore is in daily expectation of welcoming the first two steamers of her *second* European steamship line. This enterprise is conducted by Messrs. Hugh Allan & Co., the great Canadian steamer firm that from a single ship has grown to the control of twenty-two from Clyde built steamships, that form a bi-weekly line from Liverpool and a weekly line from Glasgow to Montreal. It has been the custom heretofore when winter closed the port of Montreal to ocean steamers to make connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad at Portland. But the company think that Baltimore offers them a chance for business, and accordingly on the 15th of November dispatched their steamer *Caspian* from Liverpool, following her in a few days with the *Circassian*. If this effort shall be remunerative during the winter, the company is ready to make the line a permanent one, with all new steamers. The merchants of Baltimore are asked for their business only, and no other money aid, and the *Bulletin* thinks that they can well afford, so much, if it states that the saving in the rates of freight from coastwise cotton ports averages three sixteenths of a cent per pound, in favor of Baltimore as against New York, which, so far as carrying immigrants is concerned, finds it a great business with Allan's Montreal line which carried 50,000, four-fifths of them for the United States, the difference in railroad fare to Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, averages fourteen per cent in favor of Baltimore. This is a great project, and there is food for thought in Pittsburgh upon the two statements that the two steamers now en *route* are loaded with freight for New Orleans will not be received until further notice." Is it because they are unable to handle this freight for the South, that the railroads wish to bridge the river so as to keep out of competition the steamboats which could handle it. It does seem considerably like a "dog in the manger" policy. With no boats on the river to offer competitive rates, what nice margins the railroads would have from shippers during the freight blockades, that even now are so frequent.

THE Galveston *Bulletin* is "red hot" for Mexican annexation, because "necessity's waiting voice" calls upon us more loudly than when we took in California, and "that silver mines of three States in Mexico will pay off our debt and leave us the richest nation on earth." But what's to become of the stones that the silver mines of Nevada, Colorado and other Western territories compare in richness with the Mexican mines, as diamonds with paste? Just let us use a little of the silver we now have, without seeking a further *embarrass du richesse*.

The Secretary of State complains to Congress in his report upon commercial relations with foreign countries, that his statistics are very incomplete, because so little of the trade is in American vessels, from which he can get returns. To remedy this, he proposes to issue additional instructions to Consular officers, requiring them to forward to the State Department statements of commerce showing the description, amount and value of imports and exports of each port, as well as the several countries whence the merchandise arrives or whither it is sent.

COLONEL FORNEY comes to the defense of Admiral Porter, which may be considered as deciding his case "entirely."

Habitual Constipation—How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.

Some companions of this grievance to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralize the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

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Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

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SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,

SOLE AGENT FOR

PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

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BRACKETS, PENDANTS

FOR GAS OR OIL

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WELDON & KELLY'S,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 Wood Street

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NOTICE—TO THE AFFLICTED.—WE are authorized to announce that DERSE, justly celebrated Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, of 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, will visit this city three days of every week for numerous patients at home, not permitting his absence longer at a time, for the relief of the following diseases: Piles and Fistula, Fissures of the Anus, Fistula in Ano, Prolapsus Ani, and all diseases of the lower bowel, without knife or ligature.

Dr. McCANDLISS has made these painful diseases his especial study for over 20 years, has treated over 1,200 cases in Philadelphia and performed over 1,200 cases in Philadelphia and performed over 1,200 cases in Philadelphia and performed

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 9, 1870.

The demand on the loan market to-day was beyond the ability of some of the banks to supply, and discount houses are requiring, whenever they can, all maturing notes to be paid. This throws a good deal of paper on the open market, where it is negotiated through the brokers at the usual rates. Whilst there is no great stringency apprehended, there is a steady hardening in local money matters, which induces some capitalists to put out loans, except on short date paper or acceptances.

The general temper of the the local stock market is much the same as last reported. There are not a few anxious buyers of many of the leading stocks, but their bids are much below the views of holders, and hence transactions are as usual, very light.

—The government bond market to day seemed disposed to change its stand still condition, and advanced several fractional points.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,	107½
U. S. 10-40s	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railroad	82¼
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110¼

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds '64	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

—Railway shares at the New York Stock Exchange, despite all the persistent "bear" talk and rumors, have more than regained all they lost in the terrible raid of Wednesday.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 9, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C & R	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Sp Scrip	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Erie	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	103	102¾	102¾	103½	103¼
Hudson		132¼	132¼		
Mich Cent	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Lake Shore			104		
Ill Cent			104¾	104¾	104¾
Cleve. & P	79¾	80	80	80¼	80¼
Q. & S. N	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Isl	103¾	104	104	104	104
St. Paul	59½	60	60½	60½	60¼
Do pref'd	80	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash				51¼	51¼
Do pref'd					
Fort Wa	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio & M	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chi. & Alt		115¾	115¾		116
Do pref'd		135¾	135¾		135¾
S. F. and E		19¾	19¾		19¾
C. I. Cent		67	67		
Canton		67	67		
W. U. Tel	44¾	44¾	44¾		
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex		65¾	65¾		
Wells F		49¾	49¾		
American		84¾	84¾		
U. S.		34¾	34¾		
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	84¾	85¾	1¼	
Erie	24¼	24¾	½	
Reading	103¾	103¼		½
Harlem	131½	132¼	¾	
Illinois Central	104	104		
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	½	
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	¼	
Northwestern	79¾	80¼	½	
Do. preferred	89½	89¾	¼	
Rock Island	103¾	103¾		
St. Paul	59¾	60¼	¾	
Do. preferred	80½	81¾	¼	
Wabash	51¼	51¼		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	¼	
Adams Express	65¾	65¾	¼	
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations at the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	60¾
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	18
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	103¾

—The Philadelphia money market was moderately active at the usual rates, but there are no special features to note. Good collaterals command the necessary funds in some cases at a lower rate than several days, but there are exceptional. The absorption of some of the leading stocks, which have been offered comparatively free in their character, has a tendency to reduce the wants of stockdealers. Among these Reading shares to the extent of eleven hundred were thus absorbed yesterday, and it is estimated that over thirty thousand have been taken permanently from the market during the last few months.

—The people were largely in favor of the repeal of the income tax at the last session of Congress, but Congress was timid, and did not meet public expectation. Already at this session bills have been introduced to abolish the tax, and do away with the half-hearted measure passed during the summer. There is a strong feeling against the income tax as inquisitorial, unnecessary and oppressive. This feeling was made manifest last winter and spring, but Members of Congress could not be made to appreciate it. They have been home since to meet public opinion, and they come back to Washington with some idea that unless there be such an onset made that even the Committee of Ways and Means may respond to the public demand.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 9, 1870.

REMARKS—We have no change to note in the general markets, which are quiet and steady and are likely to remain so until after the incoming of the New Year. The weather is cool and cloudy, betokening "failing weather"—perhaps snow. The rivers are falling slowly and there is some prospect of another coal boat rise, which would be a happy termination of the old year. We have nothing so new to give the reader with regard to the markets—no changes to note, nor predictions to make as to what will or might happen in the future. What we know is, that trade is fair for the season; that business men are content with the situation of affairs, and hopeful for the future. Flour remains unchanged in price, with an ample supply in mills and stores. Grain—the active sale not so plentiful, and prices, though unchanged, are rather more firm. Groceries—sugars, in particular, are active at a slight advance. Bacon—the cooked for new cured meats have not yet made their appearance, but the delay will be but brief. The produce market is still abundantly supplied. Poultry continues to flood the market, and for the time seems to have usurped the place of beef and pork steaks and mutton chops. The local market is fully stocked with all seasonable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is scarcely equal to the demand; sales choice lots at 70@75c per gallon; inferior at less rates.

ASHES—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sods Ash—refined 5½ @5½c ₱ lb; common 4½ @4½c. Pot Ash—5½@5¾c. Pearls 8@8½c. Potash 7c @7½ ₱ lb.

APPLES—The receipts since our last were 379 bbls. The current rates are fair to prime in a jobbing way $2 50@3 00; some fancy lots brought $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Until we are enabled to give quotations of new cured meats, we omit quotations of old, which is nearly all disposed of.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 36@ 38c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices still rule high. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₱ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

BAR LEAD—Sells in a regular way at 10½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Receipts 25 packages. We are to-day sales at the following: fair to medium 25@28c; prime 29c; choice 30@31c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6½c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Kennedy, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1 lb cans, $4 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts 162 boxes; sales Western Reserve at 13@14c; factory Ohio 13@15½c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York Goshen 16@ 16½ ₱ lb.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mould at 12½c; star full weight 12c, short weight 11c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CIDER—A fair article is worth $6 ₱ bbl; prime $7@9 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Eagle berries command $18 ₱ barrel; other qualities $12@15 00 ₱ barrel.

CARBON OIL—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new barrels 20½@22c in a jobbing way 23@25c; off grades at 18@19c, by the way, and 23@25c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $4 50@5 75 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at $3@3 50 for quarters and 11½@12c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 3@3½c for cored ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply has fallen off, and prices now rule at 7½@7¾c ₱ lb, as to size and quality.

EGGS—Market unsettled; packed 22@23c; fresh 31@33c.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand. We quote Prime 45@46c; currants 43@45c; layer ratains 38@ 40c; Valencia ratains 36c ₱ pound.

FRESH MEATS—The new crop is beginning to arrive; we are reported sales at 6@8c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Sold to a moderate extent at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Oats 483 sacks, Barley 781 sacks, Wheat, 995 sacks, Corn, 111 sacks, Rye 78 sacks. The following are the current rates: White $1 30@1 33; red, red winter $1 15@1 18; Clubs $1 20 ₱ bushel. Oats, steady. Spot sales were made at 45 @46c; by the canal-boat load. Corn holders firm; sales of new were made from depot, at 85@88c; sales old, at 75@80c. Rye—Sales quiet and unchanged. The nominal rates are 80@85c. Barley, dull being still quoted at Minhole for spring; 90@1 00 for fall.—We note sales of 1 bales, on wharf at $1 45@1 60; wagon $1 60@1 80 ton.

HONEY—Inferior sells at 30@35c ₱ lb. Hops—New crop bring 21@22c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern Red, $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Prices are firm and a fair trade reported. We quote Extra No. 1 at 75@80c. No 2do at 68c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ₱ gallon; prices are firm.

LARD—In tierces, for local trade, 9c; city laid term 17½c.

LARD—Sell in a regular way at 14@15c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65 @1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ₱ cwt.

HOMINY—Ions have declined, with sales reported at $5 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in the price of flour. Receipts—Less our last were 655 bbls. We note White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 26 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; and Minnesota, $7 00@7 25 in bbls, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 00 sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern shipping) bbls $6 75@7 00, sacks Mon ding Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 80, sacks $6 50.

GROCERIES—There is an active demand, particularly for sugars, which have taken a sharp rise. We give the following as our quotations, currently as follows:

COFFEE—Rio—Fair to prime, 21½c good, 18c; Java at 27@27½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 11½c; A coffee, 10½@11c; extra C 10½@10¾c; C 10@10c; C yellow 12@9¾c; Porto Rico, 11½c for fair to prime. Molasses is unchanged.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@11½c new, 12@ 12½ cts. 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@ 12c. Molasses quiet and unchanged, being in advance of 5@ 8 ₱ gal.

SYRUPS—Sweetzer & Shirts, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40@50 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 75@ ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 67@70c; Demarara 75c.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up with the demand, and we quote at 70@75c ₱ bushel.

PICKLES—Sales of cider vinegar at 35@38c ₱ gal.

PEARLASH—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

PUTTY—The supply is fully up with the demand, and we quote at 7½@8c ₱ lb; bladders at 45@50c per ₱ pdr; dressed do 12@13c per ₱ pdr; dressed ducks 12@14c per ₱ pdr; dressed chickens 12@14c per ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 65@70c; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 80@90c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Bermuda $4 00.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7¼@8¼c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—In good supply; sales in a regular way at $35@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@ 41 ₱ ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; Seros—There is not much doing in seeds; clover-seed is nominal at $6 00@6 25 and flaxseed sells in a regular way at $2 10@2 12. Timothy seed not quotable.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $5 50 ₱ gross.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; from store at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in ½ cgs 6c; boxes, assorted papers at 7½c; ¼ cgs, $6 00; 1¼ cgs, $5 25.

TURNIPS—The market is overstocked, and dull, with sales at 60@65c ₱ bush.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8¼@8½c.

VENISON—Prices have declined to 12@13c ₱ lb, and the supply is light.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, 2 40; 3 hoop 2 65. Tubs, first quality, No. 1, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 10, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a dull one. Prices very unsettled, closing lower. Dispatches report the settlement of the "Corner" in the oil regions. Tuis corner has kept up prices for some time. It must be a difficult matter to decide on the time when the "bears" have obtained the advantage, as both were under the necessity of making concessions to a considerable extent.

CRUDE.

The market closed dull. The sales made at the high-st figures were effected during the forenoon. We are reported the following sales of for this month. Futures were not inquired for.

SALES

1,000 bbls, December.....9¼c
1,000 bbls spot.....9¼c
1,000 bbls December.....9 1-16c
1,000 bbls spot.....9 1-16
1,000 bbls S. O, Dec on Lower Creek.....$3 20

We did not hear of a single transaction for any delivery; prices weak unsettled. We quote nominally as follows: spot or December, 9@9¼c; January and February 22½c; March 23; April, May and June 24c; May and June 25c; May, June and July 24c; April to August 26c.

[By Western Union Telegram.]

TITUSVILLE, December 9—The *Herald* says: There was no change in the market to day.

SALES.

2 000 bbls on upper creek.....$2 10
2,000 bbls on lower creek.....2 30

NEW YORK, December 9—Closing 8¾c—There is more disposition to meet buyer's views, though trade is dull. Sales 7,000 bbls, principally for last half of December at 22½c; 2,400 bbls spot at 22½c and at 22¾c for contract, and 23c for cargo lots. Philadelphia delivery is lower and dull; refined S. W. 22½@22¾c bid, and 23c asked.

OIL CITY, December 9—Market firm but inactive; 46 crearity quoted at 8½@9 on lower Creek. We hear of no sales. Oil City delivery $8 65@8 70; for 46 gravity. Seven cars oil turned at six o'clock this morning, two each for Rouseville and Ryn's farm. The track was impassable all the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9—Market weak, P. L. 8 to W. 22¾. Crude 10½.

SHAMOKIN, December 9—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing; quoted $3 10 on road.

TITUSVILLE, December 9—Market unsettled. We quote all the way from $3 10@3 30 upper road.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TIDIOUTE, December 9—Market a little weaker at $3 15 to $3 20.

NEW YORK, December 9, 2:50 P. M.—The market remains unchanged, with a disposition by dealers to sell crude for this month and January at 12c., or a shade under that; there is some inquiry for refined this month, but no sales at 23c., which price is now refused by sellers of crude.

PITTSBURGH, December 9.—Market quiet and firm at $2 80 offered.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9—Refined—December 23½c; January and February 23½c; January to March 23½c; April to August 24½c. Crude 10@10½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 9.—Market dull and quiet; gravity and regardless worth about 85 60.

ROUSEVILLE, December 9.—Market very dull and quiet; offering 82 30 for prospective and $3 40 bid for gravity. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9—5:30 P. M.—December, 23½@23¾c; January and February, 23¾c; January to March, 23½c; March, 23c; April to August, 24½c; sales 1,000 bbls January and 2 000 bbls February, at 23¾c. Crude, 11@ 11½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
F A Bates	48	Bell W C Tweedle	108
Petrolite Oil Works	80	Perless Oil Works	104
Davis Bly & Co	74	Commercial Works	120
Brilliant Oil Works	148	Tarentum Oil Works	74
L Oppenheimer	74	Penna R R	30
J E Palmer & Co	30		
Total			1,097

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. & R.

Schenley to F A Bates, 48 bbls; Gwney to H W C Tweedle, 108 do; Duncan & Young to Petrolite Oil works, 80 do; Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil works, 104 do; Duncan & Bro & co, 74 do; G O & A V R to Commercial Oil works, 296 do; Lockhart, A Fre to Brilliant Oil works, 148 do; J B Hanson to Tarentum Oil works, 74 do; Thos Clows to L Oppenheimer, 74 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY DEPOT, Pa., December 9, 1870.

Lockhart, F & Co, 483 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 497 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Ref Co, 82 bbls to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J M Beiter, 270 bbls to Logan, Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L S & Co, 241 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Bruns & Wagner, 506 bbls, to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia

Fulton, Marvin & co, 161 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....2,317 bbls

IRON MARKETS.

December 7—There is no changes to report in the prices of pig iron.

Some of the furnaces have blown, or will soon blow out. The season has been remarkably favorable for the laying in of charcoal, the greater part of which, however, has been used as fast as made.

MR. Savage Furnace is paying 40 cents per cord for cutting wood.

MESSRS. CLEGHORN.

We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No 1	$35 00@38 00
Foundry hot blast No 2	30 00@32 00
Mill hot blast	32 00@34 00
Cold blast, carwheel	55 00@60 00
Bituminous Belfont	32 00@34 00
Bituminous Ashland	32 00@34 00

The demand for hot blast iron has increased. The Ironton Rolling Mill commenced to run double turn last night.

The Lawrence Mill has been running double turn for some time.

The quality of iron iron made by the Ironton Mill can not be excelled—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

December 8—American Pig—Stocks of iron on the Lehigh are very small, only one company having anything like a large quantity on hand. The companies up the Hudson have larger stocks. Mr. B. G. Clarke, of the Thomas Iron Company, says he has sold their entire make of certain numbers for the next four months. The large majority of iron have now little or less iron on hand at the close of this year than they have had for several years past, and the buyers of iron have now little or no amount of the raw material on hand. Prices have gone as low as iron can be procured at, and unless wages can be reduced many of the furnaces will blow out their works." We quote No. 1 extra $31; No. 2 extra $29; Gray Forge $27 to $28; white and mottled $26 to $27; Scotch $40 to $42.

Scotch Pig—Since our last considerable Scotch iron has been received, the most of which has been brought to arrive, and there is now any on the market. We quote Gengarnock, from ship, $34 to $35; 200 tons Glengarnock and 100 tons Eglinton sold, to arrive, on private terms. It is not practicable to give a fair quotation this week, and the market will remain in a very peculiar condition until the 1st of January, when the new duty takes effect.—*Iron Age.*

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and declined 2c; No 1 at 91 @92c; No 2 at 86@87c. Corn and barley nominal. Rye—No 1 scarce at 70c. Dressed hogs firm at $7 25@7 50.

Detroit Markets.

DETROIT, December 9.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra at $7 50@7 75. No 1 at $1 20@1 22. No 2 at 46c. Hogs dull and nominal at $7 65. Oats steady and firm at $ 36@ 36.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 10, 1870.

Raw irons remain substantially as at date of our last review. The business of the week has been very meager, but under corresponding light receipts prices of forge and foundry stock remain unchanged.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons medium forge to arrive	$30 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium mottled white	30 00—4 mos.
200 tons common close gray	28 00—6 mos.
100 tons good gray forge	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons favorite brand strictly gray forge	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium forge to arrive	30 00—4 mos.
300 tons good gray forge all furnace	28 25—4 mos.
660 tons common close forge for rails to go Nort	26 50—6 mos.
75 tons No. 1 foundry	32 50—4 mos.
120 tons No. 1 foundry	33 00—6 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	34 00—5 mos.
70 tons mill iron	30 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 extra foundry	34 50—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 foundry	34 50—4 mos.
20 tons white forge	29 00—6 mos.
20 tons white iron	29 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 mill forge	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral	30 00—4 mos.
50 tons neutral	30 00—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

22 tons Red Bank.....$31 00—6 mos.

CANAL RECEIPS OF PIG IRON.

The following are the receipts of pig iron via Erie and Pittsburgh Canal for Nimick & Co.:

	Tons.
Canalboat Geo. Metcalf	61
Canalboat Chas. Shiffler	63
Canalboat Jacob Armstrong	61
Canalboat M. S. Marquis	60
Canalboat Niagara	60
Total	315

Receipts of Pig Metal, Bloom and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. UNLOADING.	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	9	Lewis, O. & P. m	3
Hartman & H. m	4	Graff & McC, m	1
Bryan & Laughley, m	2	Totten & Co, m	1
Total	31		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, m	6	Nimick & Co, m	4
J Reemer, m	8	Bryan & Caugher, m	1
Jas Moorhead, metal	2	Mitchell, S & Co, metal	13
Total	34		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Lewis, Oliver & P, o	1	Zug & Co, o	1
Bryan & Laughley, o	1	Graff & McC, o	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	5	Nimick & Co, m	1
Total	8		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith, m	1	H Totten & Co, m	1
Total	2		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Lowrie Childs	1	McNeilly & co, m	1
Mellon & E, m	1		
Total	2		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 10, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3¾c
Horse Shoe	4c
Heavy Band	4@4¼c
Hoop and Light Band	4½@4¾c
Round and Square	3¾@4c
Oval	4c
Half Oval and Half Round	4@4¼c
Bolt Iron	4@4¼c
Tank Iron	4@4¼c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Ship Hallo finished and countersunk, 4½@5c
1, Rail, 12, 16, 20, 25 and 40 lbs to the yard, 4c
Nail Rod, 6c
Coal screen Iron, 5c

	American.	Charcl. Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¼	6¼
" 18 to 20	4¼	6¼
" 21 to 26	4¼	6¼
" 27	4¼	6¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

100 to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
50 and 54 "	4 00
40 and 50 "	4 00
30 "	4 00
24 "	4 00
20 "	4 00
16 fine "	6 75
12 fine "	6 75
10 fine "	7 25
Clinch "	4 25
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 25

Barrel Nails—⅜ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 75; 2 in, $5 50; 2½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common cut to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ₱ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 1 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or Pittsburgh funds. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

New York Butter Market—Supply in Excess of the Demand.

Supplies come pouring into the city from all directions, and there is known to be large quantities still back in the country on sale, owners have found it impossible to realize, notwithstanding the strong efforts made with this end in view, owners travelling all over the country offering their goods, and even coming into the city and selling direct to the grocers and small dealers. The early closing of the cheese factories, and the continued mild, open weather up to the present writing, have increased the fall make of cheese to an unusual extent, and the market must soon feel it more severely than now. Indeed, many of the leading dealers are preparing for a very decided break, and getting out just as fast as they can find customers for their stock. This, however, is more easily talked of than accomplished, as the local trade is about the only outlet open, the foreign buyers proving to be well stocked with State and Canadian, California orders seem to stop setting, and the Southern market offering no strength whatever. About de is now a fancy price, and only to be obtained for very fine and carefully hard grease at that, going much lower. The cellars and stores are full to overflowing, and the accumulations constantly increasing, and though cold weather, when it comes, may prove of benefit, it is to early to say that a very large proportion that may lose heavily for owners.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

St. Laurent	December 10	Havre.
Australia	December 10	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 14	Liverpool.
Aboukir	December 14	Liverpool.
Palmyra	December 15	Liverpool.
Columbia	December 17	Glasgow.
Idaho	December 21	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 21	Liverpool.
Tripoli	December 24	Liverpool.
Perelre	December 24	France.
Europa	December 24	Glasgow.
Etnsela	December 28	Liverpool.
Nevada	December 28	Liverpool.
Samaria	December 28	Liverpool.
Caledonia	December 31	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 9, 1870.

River stationary, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32° at 5 P. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 9, 1870.

The steamer Kate Henderson was sold today by Capt. Bay to the Shiloh and Cincinnati Packet Company for five thousand dollars cash. Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 1:30 P. M.; Up: Ohio No. 4 at 12:30 P. M. River falling; clear and cold. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, December 9, 1870.

River stationary, with three feet eight inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 30° at 7 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 9, 1870.

River three feet and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Honshton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefalia.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Belle.....P. Donaldson...Geneva.

Departed.

Elector.....Bongner.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Honshton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefalia.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Granite State.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

Monongahela five feet ten inches, and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet ten inches, and about a stand. The weather was a little cool, but otherwise pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very active.

WE are indebted to the officers of the St Charles and Keystone for attentions.

THE packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, for Portsmouth, left on time.

THE tow boat Veteran No. 2 departs to-day for Louisville with a full tow of coal.

THE Kate Putman put off 371 bales of cotton at Evansville on her last trip up.

THE Oil Hunter has put the Kentucky river and got one into the Salt River fleet.

CAPTAIN W. P. Walker left for Louisville last night to bring the Sam J. Hale through the canal.

IT is said that the Henderson Packet Company will soon place the Palestine as a daily packet between Evansville and Owensboro.

STEAMER SOLD.—Vincent Shinkle has sold the propeller Kate Ellis to W. A. Porter, of Louisville.

THE Valid has gone up the river to bring down a tow of coal. Theo. Davis and John Kouns were for Cincinnati.

CAPTAIN CUMMINS' little sidewheel steamer Maysville passed over the falls safely Tuesday.

THE Cerrie V. Konniz left Memphis on Wednesday with a big load of cotton for New Orleans.

THE Wheeling packet "Argosy" had the misfortune to brake a shaft. As soon as repaired she will resume her trips to Wheeling.

THE new and splendid mammoth sidewheel packet Bostona, Capt. Charley Batchelor, announced for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, giving names of landings and distances. A few copies left and for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

CINCINNATI.—President C. W. Rowlad appointed Thomas R. Riggs, Richard Smith and Charles St. Holloway as a committee to represent "Cincinnati on the Mississippi."

CAPT. PETER CONRAD bought the General Anderson at Memphis, and has her under way for Mound City, where she will be repaired. She will be one of the Conrad towboat fleet.

LOUISVILLE.—Thursday's *Courier-Journal* says: The following towboats, with full tows of coal for this and northern below, arrived yesterday, viz: Fred. Wilson, Sam. Roberts, and Lion. The Stella, Diamond, Eagle and Tom Reese were due last night. The fleet three boats mentioned left for Pittsburgh yesterday evening with a full tow of empty barges. The towboat Sam. Clark, on her down trip, took one of her barges at Parkersburg which she had grounded

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ped'wear, Gloves, Half Hose, &c.—Putnam's.
Holiday Presents—H. S. Davis & Co.
Hot Soda Water—Rosenbach's Drug Store.
Holiday Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Holiday Books—H. S. Davis & Co.
Green Broom Corn—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Annual Election—Iron City National Bank.
Annual Election—Exchange National Bank.
Election Notice—Peoples' National Bank.
Saloon for Sale—D. P. Hatch.
Plaid rugs. Nickel Plating Works.
Elgin Watches.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y Gatfetle.
New Jerusalem Church.
Annual Election—National Bank of Commerce.
Holiday Books—James B. Dodge.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Books for the Holidays—Pratt's.
Weed Sewing Machine—14 Market street.
Glycermel of Roses—Chas. Abel & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Wedding—163 Fourth avenue.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Duquesne Savings Bank.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of shiloh.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Academy of Music—Announcement.
Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream Ale—Pierce, Dunbar & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Clothing—Trifling. Pellagabee & Co.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
Dissolution of Partnership—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Lots for Sale—J. I. Trevaill.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.

STATE NEWS.

You can't shoot deer lawfully after the 10th inst.

Three women own and run boats on the Erie canal.

The girls' night school in Harrisburg has been discontinued. Cause, lack of proper encouragement.

Lloyd Britton was, on Wednesday, convicted of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Jacob Bay, in Williamsport. He declares he is innocent.

The Knights of Pythias have two newspapers in Philadelphia—the *True Knight* and the *Knights of Pythias Journal*. The editor of the latter has sued the publisher of the former for libel.

The people of Butler are discussing the question of building a comfortably poor house.

The woods on the mountains near Dunbar's camp, Fayette county, has been on fire since Sunday last.

The Fayette county Teachers' Institute will meet in Uniontown on the 26th of December.

Wills mountain, Bedford county, was fired on Saturday, and a great quantity of valuable timber was destroyed.

A tiger, said to have escaped from a menagerie, is roaming through Schuylkill county.

A gentleman in Reading has in his possession a book published in 1852, by Isaac Ware, which is consequently 298 years old. It contains 1,432 pages, and has a volume of sermons preached in the Magdeburg Cathedral by Siefrieus Pacous, a Doctor of Theology. The volume is in a good state of preservation.

The Allentown Iron Company have in use a horse thirty-five years old. He carts from fifty to seventy-five tons of ore every day a distance of nearly two hundred yards, from the shaft to the railroad. The horse is in fine condition, and looks as though he might not be more than ten or twelve years old.

The Second National Bank of Titusville has declared a semi-annual dividend of nine per cent, on its capital stock.

David Winfield, of Erie, drove his wife and children from home on Monday night, during a fit of mental aberration, and was found drowned in six inches of water in Mill Creek the next morning.

Seven new divorce cases were this week added to the trial list at Erie.

Miss Anna Moore, Miss Catharine Dubois, and Dave Matthews, jumped for one hundred and fifty dollars recently in Armstrong county. They were all dressed in kilts and tights. Miss Moore won, getting over a distance of eleven feet and one and a half inches on one jump.

A new Methodist church will be dedicated at Clymer, on the 22d inst.

Jacob L. Levy has instituted suit against Gabriel Hirsh for libel in Lancaster county. The alleged libel consists in an insulting caricature in the window of Hirsch's clothing store, representing an old weather-beaten Jew, with a long black beard, and underneath was a placard bearing the inscription "A bloody Polack—Levi by name." Levi testified against Hirsch in a recent trial before the Common Pleas Court.

A free night school has been established in Washington.

Campbell Jackson has taken from two boxes of bees, the product of this season, one hundred pounds of honey.

Wm. Ryan committed suicide in Williamsport on Wednesday by taking poison.

A general belief prevails in Juniata county, in vicinity of the horrible affair of Saturday morning last, whereby five persons were burned to death, that the house of Mr. Boyer was entered for purposes of robbery, and that in order to make it an easy task chloroform was administered to the occupants who perished; and that finally, to render the discovery of the crime almost an impossibility, the building was fired.

A child was smothered in Northampton, county a few days ago by turning on its face while lying on a pillow.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* announces that the President has appointed J. W. Douglass, of Erie, to succeed Columbus Delano, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says an informal caucus of republican legislators and politicians has been held within a few days, on the subject of the organization of the Legislature, the policy to be pursued in that body, and the man to be elected State Treasurer. The result of their deliberations has not been made public.

A warm contest is now going on in Michigan relative to the Senatorship from that State in place of Hon. Z. M. Chandler. The struggle is between Senator Howard, Wm. A. Howard, and Hon. I. W. Ferry. The contest between the Senator and Mr. Howard is strong but not personal, but hinges only on the fact that Detroit has sent a Senator for more than sixty years, while all the rest of the State has been limited to *seven years' enjoyment* of that dignity. Senator Howard, who is highly respected, is working hard, but the undercurrent seems to indicate that Mr. Ferry, the choice of the west end of the State, will be elected.

CITY MATTERS.

Personal.—Gen. J. K. Moorhead serves on the jury in the Quarter Sessions Court.

"Glycermel of Roses," Ask your druggist for it.

Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, opens to-day a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, &c.

Astrachan Sacques, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Off the Track.—Seven cars of a coal train on the Pan Handle Railroad were wrecked just at the other side of Cork Run tunnel on Thursday evening, by a rail turning over.

Accident.—Samuel Stewart, aged fourteen years, had his hand badly lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol, on Thursday, on Tenth street.

Children's Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Boy Lost.—A son of George Koenig, aged four years, strayed from his home on Webster avenue yesterday afternoon, and has not yet been heard from.

Reckless Driving.—A party of four prominent citizens, riding in a buck wagon, were arrested on Fifth avenue shortly after one o'clock this morning for fast driving. They left a deposit for their appearance.

New Railroad Project.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Allegheny and Saw Mill Valley Railroad are now open at the Germania Savings Bank, No. 72 Wood street.

Otter Caps, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Fined.—Joseph Jones, the man who assaulted Mr. W. H. McClelland on Thursday night, was yesterday fined fifty dollars by Mayor Brush, and in default he went thirty days to the Work House.

Piles! Piles! Piles!—Those afflicted would do well to call on Dr. McCandless a powerful master of this disease at his rooms 98 and 99, Merchant's Hotel, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 12th, 13th and 14th. See advertisement.

Otter Caps, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, opens to-day a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, &c.

Larceny of Skirts.—Susan Jackson yesterday preferred an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Miss Frank Wagner with the larceny of two dress skirts, worth six dollars. A warrant was issued.

Terrible Damages.—According to the story of E. W. Roberts, Zachariah Bell and William Crist broke down and damaged his fence to the extent of five dollars. Alderman Thomas has issued warrants for the arrest of the accused upon a charge of malicious mischief.

Personal.—W. C. Howells, Esq., editor of the Ashtabula, O., *Sentinel*, is in the city on a short visit. He thinks the prospect of direct rail communication between Pittsburgh and Ashtabula, by way of the branch road from Jamestown, is good.

Otter Caps, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Destroyed Bridle Bits.—William Conway, of the firm of Torley & Co., machinists, Twelfth ward, yesterday lodged an information at Alderman Taylor's, charging Christ. Barts and Samuel Woods with malicious mischief in destroying a lot of bridle bits. Warrant issued.

Opening To-Day.—Dunseath jeweler 56 Fifth avenue, will open a very handsome stock of watches, jewelry, chains, finger rings, silver and silver plated ware, opera and field glasses, spectacles, musical boxes, fancy goods, etc. Don't forget to call and see it. You will be repaid for your trouble.

Horse Injured.—A horse belonging to the Fire Department, and attached to the Duquesne Engine, fell on Smithfield street yesterday, on the way to the South Pittsburgh fire, and was injured badly by the engine. It will not be fit for service for some time.

Telegraph Office in the Monongahela House.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have established a branch office at the Monongahela House—a convenience that will be appreciated by many business men, as well as travelers.

Otter Caps, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SPECIAL TAX.

Suits Against Professional and Business Men.

Collector Davis has considerable difficulty in getting a number of professional and business men to pay the special tax required by the Government, and he has determined to enter suits against all who neglect to pay up promptly. In the United States District Court, yesterday, informations were made against two physicians, one doing business on Center avenue and the other on Second avenue; a hotel-keeper near Soho, and another on Penn street; and a painter and glazier on Fifth avenue. As the parties may have inadvertently neglected to pay, we withhold their names. The Collector is about to enter suits against several other delinquents, and those who have failed to pay should lose no time in settling up.

Children's Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Personal.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, of this city, our popular and esteemed Judge of the United States District Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, recently visited the Magnetic Wells at Eaton Rapids, Michigan. We quote from the *Saturday Journal* of that place: "His Honor, Judge McCandless, Presiding Judge of the District Court of the United States, for Western Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and niece, Mr. C. McCandless and wife, are guests at the Frost House. They come to test the healing waters. On Monday evening our Silver Cornet Band serenaded the distinguished visitor, who in a short but appropriate speech, tendered his thanks for the compliment paid him, and gave a glowing and fitting tribute to the famous waters of our Magnetic Wells." Judge McCandless has returned to the city, in the enjoyment of health, which we sincerely hope he may long continue to enjoy.

Children's Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

A Runaway Boy.—Patrick Kerr, a coal miner, living at Leechburg Armstrong county, called on Mayor Brush, yesterday morning, to inquire about his missing son, a boy aged sixteen years, who disappeared two or three days ago, taking with him $95 in money, which he had obtained by breaking open a bureau drawer. Mr. Kerr states he was not at home the day the boy left, but the money was taken while Mrs. Kerr was out feeding some pigs. The boy had been told to attend to the pigs, but his mother could not get him to obey, and while she was absent he broke open the drawer and took the money. This is the third time the lad has run away, and we presume the old gentleman would "let him run" this time, were it not for the amount of money he took with him.

Children's Furs, Palmer's 84 Wood street.

Lecture by Rev. C. A. Holmes.—Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., of Sewickleyville, Pa., will deliver the first of a course of three lectures, at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Kirkpatrick street, near Center avenue, on next Monday evening, December 12th, at half past seven o'clock. Subject, "The Family and the Home." Dr. Holmes is well known in this city as a public speaker of intelligence, tact and eloquence. The subject is one of great importance, and the lecture will doubtless be exceedingly interesting and profitable. There should be a crowded house. Tickets are now for sale at the Methodist Book Store, No. 129 Smithfield street.

A Fine Watch.—There is nothing more prized by any man than a good reliable time piece, and when we say *time piece* we mean a watch that is regular in its running; if it runs a second slow to-day it will make the same rate to-morrow. Such is the record of the watches made by the United States Watch Company, Marion, New Jersey, for which W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, has made himself so popular as their agent in this city. Efforts in the behalf of the past three years are now being fully rewarded, judging from the frequent sales he makes of them. All we can say is, we wish him all the success he deserves.

Bishop O'Connor.—The Right Rev. M. O'Connor, late Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, writes a letter to the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Library Association, in reply to an invitation to deliver a lecture here the present season. The Bishop says: "While it would afford me very great pleasure to comply with your kind invitation to lecture before the Library Association, I regret that it is out of my power to do so. The engagements that I have made for some time to come will not accept my time that it will be impossible for me to give this the attention it would require."

Interesting Plowing Match.—The twenty-first annual trial of plows, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of Indiana and adjoining townships, took place at Hoboken, on Thursday, the 8th inst. There was a large attendance. The committee, after carefully examining the plowing, awarded the first premium to Wm. Auld; second to Joseph Welk; third to W. M. Moran. The fourth was divided between John Sielgh and John Wise. Isaac Terrell missed the first premium of $8 00 for, boy's plowing.

New Telegraph Office.—J. McD. Crossan has fitted up a telegraph office in the Monongahela House, for the benefit of the guests of the house and business men in that part of the city. The room is elegantly furnished, and will be occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Charles O. Rowe, the assistant superintendent of the eastern division of the company's lines, will make his headquarters at the new office. We have no doubt this will prove a great convenience to the public, and a source of profit to the Telegraph Company.

Misses' Furs, Palmer's 84 Wood street.

Heavy Real Estate Purchase.—We learn that David Hostetter, Esq., recently purchased twenty acres of ground, of the widow Palmer, at Copper works, on the Connellsville Railroad for the sum of $67,000. We also understand, a new gas work will be erected on the property purchased, after a while. It will be recollected that Anderson & Woods, of the Pittsburgh Steel Works, have purchased several acres, just east of Mr. Hostetter's site, for a new steel works, paying for it the sum of $45,000.

Hot Soda Water.—Rosenbach, the enterprising druggist of No. 140 Smithfield street, always in the van, has again taken the lead of his trade in the city. Rosenbach's soda is the only genuine hot soda to be found in the city. Like the old lady's tea, Rosenbach's soda cools in summer and warms you in winter. As served at his establishment it is a most delicious drink, as hundreds of our readers who have tried it will bear witness.

A Duquesne Horse Injured.—Yesterday afternoon as the Duquesne Hose Carriage was leaving the house on Smithfield street, in response to the alarm from box 23, the horse slipped and fell, and the carriage ran on to him. It was at first supposed his leg was broken but on getting him up, it was found not to be so. He was slightly injured, but in a short time proceeded to the fire as if nothing whatever had happened.

Holiday Books.—Christmas is near at hand, when the giving of gifts will be in order. In the whole range of articles offered to the public, no more appropriate or acceptable present can be made than a good book. James B. Dodge, the bookseller, No. 68 Fifth avenue, up stairs, has on his shelves and counters a great assortment of presentable books, suitable in price to the means of all, from the richest to the poorest, and in which fine selection of fancy goods, to which he invites attention.

Fell Into An Excavation.—Valentine Kreeger, while passing along Marion street, Thursday evening about six o'clock, fell into an excavation for a sewer at the corner of Forbes street, where he lay for considerable time. He was taken to the house of Mr. O'r, and Dr. Simpson was called and pronounced him seriously hurt. It was found that he lived at No. 73 Marion street, to which place he was removed. His fall is attributed to intoxication.

Superior to All Others.—The Singer Machine leads every other in popular favor, because it is the best family machine before the public. One of its chief advantages is that it is supplied with bobbins ready wound for the underthread, as cheaply as thread can be purchased on spools, and being perfectly wound, these bobbins secure a neat and uniform stitch. Sold by the agency of Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

Sheridan Hats, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Masonic Grand Lodge.—At the annual session, just held in Philadelphia, it was ascertained that the increase in membership and wealth, in Pennsylvania, during the current year, was almost unprecedented. We have given ten thousand Masons in Philadelphia. The old officers are re-elected to serve during the year.

A Handsome Volume.—Mayor Brush yesterday received the Annual Reports of the various City Departments of Cincinnati, in one handsomely bound volume of about six hundred pages. It is of the usual size, and in turkey morocco, and is by far the handsomest yet received from any city in the Union.

Ladies' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Fighting With a Boot.—Edward and John Nugent were acting boisterously on the public thoroughfare at East Liberty yesterday, when a police officer arrested them. John resisted, took off his boot and began beating the officer. The latter used his mace freely on John's head and soon brought him into subjection. They were fined $5 and costs each on being taken before Deputy Mayor Cartwright.

Misses' Furs, Palmer's 84 Wood street.

Slight Fire.—The alarm at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, from box 75, Lawrenceville, was occasioned by a slight fire in Kirkpatrick's oil refinery near the foot of Forty-fifth street. A kettle full of tar boiling over, the fluid came in contact with the flame and ignited. No damage was done, the fire being subdued without the aid of the engines. Loss trifling.

Accident to a Steamboat Engineer.—Thursday evening, after dark, David Taylor, an engineer on the steamer H. C Yeager, accidentally fell through an open hatchway into the hold, a distance of eight feet, and sustained severe internal injuries, in addition to the fracture of several ribs. He was conveyed to his residence, Fourteenth street, Birmingham.

Children's Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Attempted Robbery.—Five drovers who, on yesterday, drew from the First National Bank, in Fifth avenue, the sum of $25,000, were dogged by thieves, who watched them counting the money, followed, and made two ineffectual attempts to decoy them. They were too sharp, however, and eventually gave the smart gentlemen the slip.

In A New Business.—Our good friend Wm. Clawson has opened a depot on the Franksown road near Station street, East Liberty, where can at all times be found a supply of butter the most toothsome, of eggs the freshest, and poultry the most tender and the veriest epicure. Mr. Clawson will deal fairly by all who patronize him, and should receive a fair share of the public favor.

Fight at a Ball.—During a ball at a house on Hiland avenue, East Liberty, on Thursday night, John Mersh, colored, and Louis Collins, also colored, became involved in a quarrel, and coming to blows, in order to avoid trouble, evacuated the premises. Mersh was arrested and fined two dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Cartwright.

Keeping A Ferocious Dog.—Wm. Perrucker made information before Deputy Mayor Cartwright of East Liberty, yesterday, charging Henry Hershbauer with keeping a ferocious dog. The wife of the defendant appeared, and on agreeing to have the dog snot and paying the costs, the case was dismissed.

Dunseath, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, opens to-day a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, &c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following business was done in this Court yesterday:

Commonwealth vs. Anna Charlesworth, indictment, keeping a disorderly house, on oath of E. C. Stewart. The prosecutor failed to appear and a verdict of not guilty was rendered, the prosecutor being directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jenkin Edwards; indictment, larceny of a watch; worth $10, the property of Arthur Cruikshank. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to undergo a term of six months imprisonment in the County Work House.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Hoffman; indictment, larceny, founded on the oath of William Bratz. The indictment charged defendant with stealing a pair of pantaloons and coat of the value of $15. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Coleman; indictment, assault and battery, C. S. Negley prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant attacked the prosecutor at his own house and choked him severely. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Commonwealth vs. John Kreiling; indictment, nuisance, on oath of Wm. M. Creary; settled on the payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Brown; indictment, felonious assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Johnson; Brown happened in a printing office on Diamond avenue, where Johnson is employed. He was ordered to leave, when he seized a paper knife and made a thrust at him, without inflicting any injury, however. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault. Sentence deferred.

Commonwealth vs. James Burns; indictment, aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Margaret Smith, a German woman residing on Fifth avenue. It appears Mrs. Smith had occasion to throw out some water, on her opening the door saw the defendant. She closed it, locking it, and defendant, forcing it open and came in. He immediately walked up to her and struck her in the face with his fist, knocking her down. He went away, but afterward returned, and assaulted and knocked her down again. She was so badly injured as to require the attention of a physician. The assault occurred on the 28th of October last. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the Work house.

Commonwealth vs. William Einstein; indictment, selling liquor without license. The defendant was the proprietor of the Mt. McKnight, of Allegheny, for selling at No. 4 Diamond, Allegheny. The officer stated that Einstein offered him $50 not to report against him, but at the same time said he was not the proprietor of the house, the defendant only having leased a license to Nicholas Casper, to sell at the same house, and claimed that he (Einstein) was only Casper's bar keeper. The case was then said he tried to hunt Casper up, but failed to find him, and that Einstein was the only responsible party to be found about the house. The allegation was that the license had been transferred to Einstein by Casper, which he had no legal right to do. Of this however, there was no direct evidence. Jury out.

Michael Conroy and Patrick Grogen, prosecutors in cases before the Grand Jury, which were returned *ignoramus* were directed by the Court to pay the costs.

Trial List for Saturday.

Com. vs John Lutz
Com. vs. Ellen McGraw.
Com. vs. Patrick O'Donnell.
Com. vs. Tim McNamara.
Com. vs. Mary Pepoli.
Com. vs. Philip Bezzang.
Com. vs. John Adley.
Com. vs. Daniel Weiland.
Com. vs. Patrick O'Donnell.
Com. vs. John O'Donnell.
Com. vs. Charles Jenkins.
Com. vs. Wm. Caswell.
Com. vs. Evans Reese.
Com. vs. Henry Weisner.

Trial List for Monday.

Com. vs. Fred. Becker.
Com. vs. John Croohan.
Com. vs. Sam'l Elkins.
Com. vs. Wm. McKean.
Com. vs. Peter Harrington.
Com. vs. George Simpson.
Com. vs. Michael McMaher.
Com. vs. Wm. Ferguson.
Com. vs. Darby McDonough.
Com. vs. Adolph Koch.
Com. vs. Hattie Byers.
Com. vs. August Schilling.
Com. vs. George Dickson.
Com. vs. Jacob Glunt, et al.
Com. vs. Fred. Altman.
Com. vs. Matilda Friesnd.
Com. vs. Ellen Hanlon.
Com. vs. Frances Mullen.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Waring & King vs. J. G. Kirkpatrick before reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $6,000.

Reyner, Banman & Co. vs. Hardy, White & Co. The plaintiffs allege that they contracted with the defendants for a lot of prime linseed oil, to be used in the manufacture of white lead. The oil was found to be impure, but in the using it was discovered that the article was not prime, and this suit is brought to recover the difference between the price of the article paid for, and that which was sent. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Downer et al. vs. Brown, before reported, is still on trial.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Mccandless.

The cease of O. M. Burke, assignee, vs. James Drumgold, was concluded yesterday, the jury finding for plaintiff in the sum of $1,104 46.

Court adjourned until Monday next when the case of Fox vs. the Hempfield Railroad Company will be taken up by Judge McCandless.

Misses' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Glycermel of Roses. "Try it."

Pittsburgh Female College.

The close of the fall term of this excellent institution was fitly celebrated on last evening. The exercises were of the usual delightful entertainment given entirely by the young ladies of the college, under the direction of the President, the Rev. Dr. Pershing. The attendance was unexpectedly large, the capacious chapel being crowded. The most interesting, because the most original, feature on the programme were the essay contributed by Misses Ailes Hitchcock, Lizzie Johnston and Hunter and Emma Sawyer. While all were deserving of praise for the goodness of sentiment and choiceness of composition, that of Miss Sawyer, subject, "Unknown," was especially noteworthy. The musical part of the programme was varied and attractive, consisting of vocal solos, duets, trios, instrumental solos and duets. These performances were quite well given and evinced good instruction, although it would be better if each pupil, after the songs enunciated were distinctly and especially would it be to avoid such mannerisms as "Robin Adair" and "Within a mile of Edinboro." Not that they were not well sung, quite the contrary, but they are familiar from the lips of our greatest professional singers, they for the time being convey to us that amateurs will not always care to encounter. The most remarkable and original feature of the evening, and to our thinking the one the most important. Too little attention generally is given to the cultivation of the habit of reading and when anything is done in that line the aim seems to be to have elocution rather than the art of reading for every day use and delight. It was a pleasure, therefore, to find that the new department in the course of this art is practiced in Dr. Pershing's school, and the clearness and distinctness of articulation, correctness of emphasis, and entire ease of the readers, were a treat. Particularly is this true of the "Soliloquy of Hamlet," and Miss Laura Sawhill, which left little to be desired.

At the close of the entertainment Dr. Pershing announced that the winter term will begin on Monday January 2, 1871, when it is expected that the attendance will be increased. He also announced that the young ladies had engaged a gentleman to deliver three lectures on natural science to them on the last three evenings of the term. This gentleman is E. E. Bell, of New York city, who is credited with attracting a crowded house to Cooper Institute to-night on the lectures.

Misses' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Glycermel of Roses. "Try it."

Thomas's Concerts.

Mr. Thomas's third grand concert last evening was fully equal in success to its predecessors, and it presented us with many new and beautiful things. In fact, we are just now enjoying all the advantages of metropolitan life in having presented to us by so splendid an interpreter as Thomas, the choicest works of the old and modern composers.

To begin with Schumann, how exquisitely quaint his subjects and their treatment, in the overture to Schiller's Bride. What purity vigor, earnestness and originality in all he does. He is essentially a creator and not a mere imitator.

The Concerto in E minor by Chopin, performed by Miss Mehlig, is one of the most popular works of its kind, and it was finely rendered by the lady pianist. The Faust overture, by Wagner, and the Zauber overture, by Herold, are fair representatives of the old and the modern styles of composition. The Faust, with its gigantic, massive orchestration, its manly tone and vigor, by the side of the nearly light, airy, elfin-like music of the fantate Zampa, is like a merry child beside a man in the plenitude of his powers. And yet, when we listen to Beethoven's *andante* and variations, how greatly different the emotions as to vivid force. With wrapt and reverent attention we listen to the master's creations as to voices from the spirit land. Verily, this is *sacred* music in the true acception of the term. Mme. Mehlig's second piece, the Paraphrase from "Midsummer Night's Dream," is a most effective concert piece, and gave unbounded delight to her audience. Her versatility is truly wonderful, and were not so much strength and a large proportion of her auditors and play some lighter pieces in reply to an encore, she would still further increase her popularity without in the least jeopardizing her artistic reputation. The various waltzes, polkas and horn solo were one and all charming, and served excellently well as a dessert to the preceding substantials. By request, Mr. Thomas gave us his medley of national German airs, and we can now begin to understand the magical influence upon a fighting army of the inspiring strains of their national battle hymns.

A matinee will be given by the full orchestra and Miss Mehlig this afternoon. The closing concert and great event of the season, the "Beethoven night," takes place this evening.

Astrachan Sacques, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hiter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, Thursday, December 8, 1870:

Benjamin F. Cox to Catharine McMullen, Nov. 2, 1870; lot No. 71 in the original plan of the borough of McKeesport, with buildings.....$1,000

Henry Bollman et al to Eliza Strong, Sept. 3, 1870; 40 x 140 feet on Fourth street, borough of McKeesport, with buildings.....$1,000

Jonathan Gallsher et al to August Weinmann, Nov. 10, 1870; 5 acres 56½ perches of land in Reserve township.....$10,709 37

F. H. Eaton to James W. Dalzell, Oct. 24, 1870; 100 x 218 ft. 6 in. on Kidge avenue, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$25 257 50,

George Bissell et al, to Wm. S. Bissell, November 15, 1870; 74 acres 87 perches of land in Versailles township, with buildings.....$11 000

Charles S. Bissell to W. S. Bissell, November 15 1870; 30 feet, on Seventh avenue, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$15,000

August Ammon to Conrad Menhahn, December 3, 1869; 20 by 60 feet, on Edward alley, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$500

Joseph Nixon to Henry Snyder, July 22, 1870; 2 acres 158 perches of ground, in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,500

James Cannon to Elizabeth Duncan et al, April 6 1868; 6 acres 22 6 10 perches of land, in Elizabeth township, with buildings.....$1,500

Frederick Seitz to Daniel R. Gallagher, November 29, 1870; 40 by 70 feet, on the bank of the old Pennsylvania Canal, in Indiana township.....$300

John Hinckestein to John Glnsnerich, 30, 1869; 40 by 75 feet, on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$2,000

Misses' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Glycermel of Roses. "Try it."

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

The Charges Against Chief Engineer McElroy.

We have already alluded to the charges of incompetency brought against Mr. McElroy Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, growing out of his conduct at the fire at Wormser, Myers & Co.'s oil works. The Fire Commission held a meeting yesterday, when the matter was brought up for discussion, and an investigation of the charges was ordered to be commenced on Thursday afternoon next. Mr. Diehl, clerk to the commission, who, in addition, informed us that only one reporter would be admitted to the investigation, and that he would furnish a report for all the papers. We have no doubt the Commission are actuated by proper motives, in making the arrangement, but so far as the Commercial is concerned we protest against it. In all matters—particularly in those affecting the public—we prefer to make our own reports, and shall in addition to that right. The purpose of the Commission, as we have been informed, is to prevent the publication of garbled or exaggerated reports. Should only one reporter be admitted, he would have to do a large amount of extra labor, and would be virtually in the employ and under the control of the Commission. Under such circumstances, even though the reporter might be faithful and competent, there would be reasonable grounds for suspicion, and anti-fraud, and the Commission would encounter the very difficulties they seem so anxious to avoid. Aside from this, the Commercial will not consent to place itself in the position of the only publication affecting the reputation of a public officer, come from what quarter they may. We employ competent men, to write such reports as the importance of each case demands, and think the publication for any body of men, of fairness which may characterize their statements. We suggest, therefore, that the Commission reconsider their action, and "sit with open doors" so far as the press is concerned.

Every lady should have it, "Glycermel of Roses."

Coleman's Opera House.

The workmen on this fine edifice are busy, night and day, in pushing it to completion. We found in the progress of the work that Mr. Coleman is adopting a graceful style in cornice and ceiling of this new material, now being so generally adopted in all public buildings. Mr. Coleman has evinced a spirit of progress by thus providing a new style of ceiling and cornice for his building. While the desirable end of safety is thus still further assured to the public who may visit the elegant, the lovers of the beautiful will admire the handsome moulded panels of the ceiling, and the elaborate and enriched brackets of the cornice. The work is now being placed in position by Messrs. Gebhart's Galvanized Iron Cornice Works, of Dayton, Ohio. Contractors and builders should examine this new material, and it is one that no one of the most safe, useful and economical demands of the age.

Ladies' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Larceny of Mess Pork.

Josiah Stevenson, of the firm of E. Myers & Co., pork packers, corner of Liberty and Liberty streets, yesterday made information at the Mayor's office, charging James Jackson with the larceny of a barrel of mess pork, from the store. Officer Bungley, on Saturday morning it seems officer Bungley, while walking his beat, discovered on the pavement a little specks of salt, as if some one passing along had been continually dropping it as he walked. He followed it up to Penn avenue, till it brought him to the store of Myers & Co., and on the other until it was lost under the door of a wood shed in Mattock's alley. As soon as the store was opened yesterday morning the officer inquired there if they had lost any salt. He found that there had not been, as above mentioned. Mr. Stevenson went with the officer and recovered the pork. A warrant is out for Jackson's arrest.

Ladies' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Every gent should have it, "Glycermel of Roses."

ALLEGHENY.

Sheridan Hat, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Won A Portrait.—Mayor Callow was the successful competitor of a handsome portrait of Pope Pius IX., which was rafft off at the fair now in progress in the Catholic school house, on Liberty street.

A Prisoner Injured.—Last evening, while Officer Geary was engaged in lighting the gas lamps in City Hall square, George Donnelly requested him to step into a saloon he had no place to go. The officer complied, but in taking him down the stairs leading to the locking-up, Donnelly fell, the back of his neck striking one of the steps, causing an ugly wound. Yesterday, the jailer's duties of his "salve," a box of which he held in his hand. "There is a gentleman at the front end of the room who has a hurt on his arm which I am going to bear with my salve," saying bundle on the counter and come and look at the operation," spurts forth the doctor. Butler takes the bundle on the counter, and goes to the far end of the room. The "operation" is performed, Butler buys a box of the salve and returns to his former position. Imagine his astonishment when he found his package gone and nowhere to be found. The "doctor's" friend was "taking care" of the article while the "operation" was being performed. Young Butler grumbles to bar-keeper. Charles Bender, 43 Fifth avenue, is the only agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, where a large and elegant assortment can now be seen.

Organs and Melodeons.

An entire new stock of George A. Prince & Co.'s, and other makers, now in store. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue.

The Weed Sewing Machine.

Do not fail to call at 116 Market street, and examine the Weed Sewing Machine. You will find many features possessed by no other, and every desirable feature for a family sewing machine.

No Person of Taste

Would desire to furnish his table with cheap, or second rate queensware; much less would he wish to purchase the ordinary plated ware of the "bogus" order. In buying this class of goods, it is the best economy to go to a reliable house, and pay a fair price for a really good article, such as can always be had at the extensive warehouse of R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

Like "Quaker Guns."

Artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. If you need be to regain Scotch fire. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gift to fail you. TTSS

Wm Knabe & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

These instruments have been before the public for thirty-three years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unparalleled prevalence* which pronounces them *unrivaled* for their *tone, touch, workmanship* and durability. They have been awarded *sixty five gold* and silver medals over other competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung scale and patent "agraffe." Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street sole agent for the "Knabe," has a splendid assortment at extremely low prices.

The Weed Sewing Machine.

Do not fail to call at 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine. You will find many features possessed by no other, and every desirable feature for a family sewing machine.

A Delightful Hair Dressing for Ladies.

Abel's Floral, Golden Crescent and Bay Rum Hair Oils. TTSS

"Spalding's Glue"

Mends headless Dolls and broken Cradles. TTSS

The Finest Assortment of Queensware in the City.

Without any exception, is to be found at the old and reliable queensware house of Messrs. E. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. No firm in the city has, or can have, better facilities for importing, and no firm can exhibit a finer grade of goods for the same money, than can be had at this long-established house. No "second" quality is offered to customers, because all articles sold are warranted sound and perfect in every respect.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 84 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

SOUTH SIDE.

Flag Stone Crossing.—A new flag stone crossing is being laid at Twelfth street, Birmingham.

Broke Down.—Sawyer's soap wagon broke down on Carson street, Birmingham yesterday.

Accident.—David Taylor, residing on Fourteenth street, Birmingham, met with a severe accident by falling into the hold of the steamer Henry C Yeager. He is now lying at his home, attended by a physician.

Misses' Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

"Glycermel of Roses," pronounced by all who use it the best and quickest healing preparation for chapped faces, hands and lips. Try it.

Fire in South Pittsburgh.

Yesterday at noon, a fire started in one of the buildings formerly used as an office for James Millingar & Co., corner of First and Carson streets, under the Pan Handle Railroad bridge. The lower and rear portion of the building was occupied as a stable, and the upper part contained a quantity of finished lumber. A plug stream was turned upon the fire, which kept the flames under until one or two steamers arrived from this city. Other plug streams were turned upon the building, and the steamers were not required. The stable was owned by Bernard Maloy, and together with the main building, was owned by J. S. & F. B. Atterbury, glass manufacturers. The building had not been used for a year, (except the stable) and the fire is supposed to have caught from a locomotive. Loss $800; covered by insurance.

Glycermel of Roses. "Try it."

Sheridan Hat, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Three Charges.—George Deckeroth appeared before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, and lodged complaint against Peter Sten